

THE REPUBLICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 9, 1851.
THE NEWSPAPER
WILLIAM H. ASHBURNER, M. D., PUBLISHER
JOHN H. JACKSON, EDITOR
AND C. A. COOPER, ADVERTISING AGENT
131 STATE ST., PHILA., PA.—
THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

The Law of Newspapers.
It is now well known that the law of newspapers is a very important one, and it is well to understand it. It is also well to understand the law of the press, and the law of the printing office. These laws are very important, and they are well worth knowing.

The New Advertiser.

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The Post on Tother Leg.

As long as ministers of the Gospel direct the powers of their eloquence in denunciation of Democratic men and measures, it is all right with the Whig party. Their present great infamy against the Democracy, will scarcely rouse, and not a word of censure escapes their editorial pen, but at the conduct of the 3000 New England, and 25 Chicago, ministers, who present "boldly assumed 'the authority of God,'" in just judgment of condemnation upon the official conduct of the representatives of American freedom. This they do, just as American citizens, but as ministers of the Gospel, impudently claiming "God's authority" for directing the temporal affairs of this world, with which they have no other treasure or concern than such as belongs to them as "shepherds." Such a course deserved a large portion of the New England clergy, at the commencement of the war of 1812, in both houses, the author was caught in a religious alliance, and more for political than for moral effect, and in consequence, and more especially in the later years, their conduct openly disapproved by a single Whig press much of Mason & Dixon's line.

But now that their cause is getting good, a number of papers are going round, to secure places of deposit, and so far the Rev. John Chapman is said to speak the name of Gov. Bigler. He is "disengaging his soul" — exposing the subject — exposing the "democracy," &c., by those federal abolition sheets, and for what? Why merely because Mr. Chapman, who is, perhaps, next to the Rev. T. P. Bayly, the most zealous and sincere temperance advocate in the State, took occasion to say in one of his recent temperance addresses, that from his long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Bigler kept up and strengthened, by a regular and unceasing correspondence, he could confidently assure temperance men everywhere that Gov. Bigler could be safely relied upon to veto any proper legislation upon the subject of the rights of slaves. This is the length and depth of his offending, and his detection is to be as secretly handled by the Whig press. Mr. Chapman, like all other sincere and disinterested friends of temperance, is laboring to prevent the temperance question being thrown into politics, well knowing that in so doing departs the triumph of their glorious cause.

We Won't Stand Still.

The *Philadelphia Argus* and *Pennsylvanian*, continue to repeat the charge that James Pollock is a member of the secret, oath-bound Know-Nothing organization, giving date, place and place of his initiation, and declare their readiness to produce the most satisfactory evidence of the fact as soon as he denies the charge. It won't be difficult to say they "don't believe it," and they have been told so and so. But come out, if you want to catch the *Argus* and *Pennsylvanian* in a dirty scrape, just get your candidate to deny that he has thus swerved away his independence, and then let these editors do not make good their allegations, we will join you in denouncing them. Until you can do so, he must be held up to public ridicule as unworthy to preside over a free people, in a land of liberty and law.

WICKERSHAMS.—Last week the business was carried on to a very great extent. Almost every day carriages, buggies and big wagons, loaded with citizens from town and country, repaired to the hills, and a large delegation from the neighboring co. of Jefferson were encamped on the ground two or three days. The crop is very abundant, and great quantities were gathered. One day, we were told, ten mafinale-sales were killed, and on another three, and on Friday last a large and valuable dog, belonging to Wm. Mitchell near this place, was bitten by one of these venomous reptiles.

THE PHILADELPHIA ARGUS.—We are pleased to acknowledge this most excellent city daily, as one of our exchanges. The *Argus* is not as old as some of its competitors, but it has already reached a popularity as a news-paper equal to any. Under the present mail arrangements, the *Argus*, being an evening paper, brings 12 on the floor of the Senate. It might tell, bears later news than any of the morning papers, and we therefore cordially recommend it to those wishing the latest news. It is published on a large sheet, beautifully printed, at \$6 per year.

SICKNESS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that, as John Stewart, and his wife, of Bradford township, were returning from a visit to relatives in an adjoining county, on a Monday week, Mrs. S. was severely injured by the horse taking fright and throwing her out of the buggy, at or near the hotel of Alex. Cook, 6 miles west of Carversville. At last accounts, she was

The "Trained" vs. "Delegate" System.

We regret exceedingly that much discussion still exists in regard to the truly recommended by the Standing Committee forming our nomination this fall. The Committee could not conveniently do otherwise. Had there been no fault in the action of the party last fall on the subject—had there been no misunderstanding, and the question taken up and voted upon in the districts generally, the Committee would have had a plain duty to perform. But owing to that defect, or misunderstanding, the Committee could only continue the system lost in practice, which they have done, and at the same time calling upon the party in every district to take up the subject at the primary elections next Saturday, and appoint delegates specially authorized to finally and permanently settle the difficulty.

This time is most propitious. As we have but few offices to fill this fall, it is presumed that the Convention will have the more time to devote to the adjustment of this subject; and as the offices to be filled are not of much consequence, the mode of their nomination ought not and we trust will not be of such serious importance as to cause any democrat to withhold his cordial cooperation.

We trust the best and truest men we have will be sent as delegates to the Convention on the 18th. A Convention of such men will decide this question to the satisfaction of the people, and nominate a ticket in whose support we can all cordially unite. We have more than an ordinary interest at stake. Our own honored and worthy citizen, Wm. Rotan, is the chosen standard-bearer of our great party, for re-election. The most desperate efforts are being made, even here at his own home, to reduce his majority, and if possible to defeat him. Under such circumstances, it is highly important that all stand among ourselves be set at rest. Clearfield county can boast of having furnished one of the most upright, clear-headed, pure-hearted and conscientious Governor's our State has ever had—whose administration has been most successful, and under which people have been more prosperous and happy, and his honor and character better sustained than ever before. Will we allow our strength to be wasted in local differences, when so much is at stake? Let us, then, go to work in good earnest in the maintenance of our principles, and show to the enemies and malcontents of Gov. Bigler that here, at least, they cannot break down his well earned reputation.—Let us show to his traducers that we are made of better stuff than such as will desert a faithful friend—and that as long as he behaves himself—if well—as he has faithfully done as far—his home will be in the hearts of his fellow citizens of Clearfield. Redress his majority, indeed! Rather expect it to be doubled. The people of Clearfield know how to appreciate faithful services, and will show in October.

30 DENIAL YET.

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At the Republican Institute, Wednesday evening the 28th instant, three of the great leaders of the Northern American party, including one who was a member of the Canadian Committee at their late State Convention, spoke long and hard to inform the general public, which they believed to be ignorant of the terms of their principles. They were great advocates of Non-resistance and greatly detested H. J. Williams, W. C. Ross and John Quincy. Every point advanced or position assumed by the Native was honorably handled by the opposing party that the President did not hesitate to comment on, and to expose the person who could have decided the question in a different manner.

For the Republicans.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your last paper I observed a communication under the signature of "Bell," written modestly by some person in the Borough of Clearfield, and offering the next candidate for Congress to any other county in the district, and asking the Democracy of Clearfield not to claim the nomine. The views of "Bell" are certainly liberal. Perhaps it would suit the writer better to be a candidate himself some four years hence, and if so how changed would be his sentiments.—

You, Messrs. Editors, though very differently but two short years ago, for then there was no thought of injuring our worthy and respected fellow citizen, Governor Bigler. It so—how came your worthy son a candidate for a seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania? And still later, but last fall, the united Democratic vote of Clearfield county was cast for one of her citizens, a volunteer too, against the regular nominee of this Legislative district. If the principle is wrong now—it was wrong then—and if all these efforts did not injure Gov. Bigler before, on what principle can he be injured now—certainly "Bell" with all his anxiety, is two years too late in his warning, and the friends of Gov. Bigler have been slow in showing their devotion to the safety of his coming re-election. The writer of this communication claims, a public sin, and justly incur the displeasure of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe,—

It is a virtue in us, then, to try to overcome and suppress this prejudice, rather than to aggravate and nourish it.

There are many reasons why we should do so. God seems to have planted the Anglo-Saxon race on these shores for his own wise purposes. We are all foreigners, or the descendants of foreigners. The North American Indian can alone claim this as his native land.

But in this day and generation, foreign born citizens have done, and are doing very much, by their wealth, their talents and their labor and industry, for the honor and prosperity of our country. It is therefore our duty, as faithful guardians of our own best interests as a nation, that we

should do every thing in our power, compatible with prudence and sound patriotism, to encourage well disposed foreigners who forsake the land of their birth and cherished scenes of their childhood, to spend their days with us. We should essay to divest ourselves as far as possible of our national prejudice, so as to make them welcome, and thus enable them the sooner to become useful and honorable citizens.

But, upon the score of *gratitudo*, for the valuable and indispensable services of foreigners in the dark days of our bleeding country's struggles for liberty and independence, if we bid in other motive, we are bound by the most plain and holy of God's high injunctions, to treat the brothers and descendants of these pure patriots, with the utmost kindness. We are now thrown among strange bedfellows, however. This natural, innate preference for American-born citizens, is seized upon by designing demagogues and visionary functionaries to light the fires of persecution and proscription, and to steel the true American heart, not only against the best and dearest interests of his country, but to blot from out his heart every impulse of gratitude.

A DEMOCRAT.

Clearfield, August 5th, 1851.

THE RAILROAD.

The surveying corps for the route of the Clearfield and Tyrone railroad, under J. C. Montgomery, Esq., are now in town. We understand that they have completed the survey of the mountains, after finding a most eligible location both as to the grade and curvature—the summit being much lower than at any other point at which the Allegheny is crossed by a railroad. Yesterday morning they started from Carversville, and reached this place last night, and this afternoon started towards Philipsburg. Mr. M., we understand, speaks confidently of the entire practicability of the route.

RELIGION.—Our Methodist friends are now about closing a protracted, or Quarterly meeting, in this place. Their meetings were attended by our citizens generally, and with much satisfaction. The Rev. Mr. Poole, P. E., officiated on last Sabbath, and preached one of the ablest and most truly Christian sermons that we have heard this many a day. Would that all Christian ministers would preach and pray after this sound national patriotic and truly Christian spirit, and that all professing Christians would practice according to such precepts.

AUTUMN.

Yesterday and day before gave us unmistakable evidence that our summer is drawing to a close, and that the autumnal frosts are at hand. A fire was

indispensably necessary to enable the printer to pick up type with any kind of comfort.

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

At the Republican Institute, Wednesday evening the 28th instant, three of the great leaders of the Northern American party, including one who was a member of the Canadian Committee at their late State Convention, spoke long and hard to inform the general public, which they believed to be ignorant of the terms of their principles. They were great advocates of Non-resistance and greatly detested H. J. Williams, W. C. Ross and John Quincy. Every point advanced or position assumed by the Native was honorably handled by the opposing party that the President did not hesitate to comment on, and to expose the person who could have decided the question in a different manner.

A Nut for the Nativists to Crack.

In these days of testing the nationality of our citizens, and comparing their relative merits, one with another, it is not strange that we should often find ourselves mixed up with strange bed-fellows. A spirit of hostility to citizens of foreign birth is abroad in the land. To prefer our foreign born citizens over those of any and all other countries, is natural, and we would not, if we could, extinguish that feeling.—It is perhaps natural to all countries, and peculiar to none. But as ours is different from all other countries, in almost every other respect, we hold it to be our duty to make it different also in this, *so far as it is possible for us to make it so*, without committing any wrong, for which we shall incur the displeasure of an overruling Providence. We repeat, our preference for native born citizens is natural. We can not help it. But if that preference begets the entire and total disfranchisement of all foreign born citizens, who come to make their homes among us, without regard to their conduct, their merits, or their qualifications, we hold that we thus commit a public sin, and justly incur the displeasure of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.—

It is a virtue in us, then, to try to overcome and suppress this prejudice, rather than to aggravate and nourish it. There are many reasons why we should do so. God seems to have planted the Anglo-Saxon race on these shores for his own wise purposes. We are all foreigners, or the descendants of foreigners. The North American Indian can alone claim this as his native land.

Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen were certainly not less active in the field during the revolutionary war. To the honor of that nation, we can point out the names of Montgomery, Thompson, Wayne (Mad Anthony), Clinton (George), Hogan, Clark, Hand, Stark, Read and Sullivan, each of whom held the rank of Brigadier General under Washington. Sullivan, (last named) together with John London, also an Irishman, may be said to have struck the first blow on the American side. When the news reached Portsmouth, New Hampshire, that the export of gun powder from England to America was prohibited, they with a company of townsmen surprised the port at New Castle and carried off one hundred barrels of gunpowder, fifteen light cannon, and a considerable quantity of small arms.

Henry Knox, the son of Irish parents, was the first to form the ordnance department, and to command it on the side of Independence. Their conduct marks them as a secret band of conspirators, and if allowed to accomplish their fiendish purposes, will sap the foundation of public liberty by striking a death blow at religious toleration.

PENNSYLVANIA CHILDIT SUSTAINED.—The Hon. Joseph Baile, State Treasurer, has promptly paid the interest due on the obligations of the Commonwealth to the first of the present month, says the *Harrisburg Union*. It is due to the efficient and prudent public officer at the head of the treasury department to say, that his persevering efforts to sustain the credit of Pennsylvania, at a period of embarrassment in the money market, entitle him to public confidence and respect. Many of the county treasurers have not paid a dollar of State tax since Mr. Baile has had charge of the revenue; and several of them are largely indebted to the Commonwealth for monies collected and not paid into the treasury on last year's account.

The favorite aid-de-camp of Washington, was Col. Fitzgerald; then we have Col. Clinton, his brother-in-law J. McClary, Ivin, Thompson (William) Stewart (Walter) Malone, Nixon, and Butler. The latter five commanded regiments in the famous Pennsylvania Line. Moore, M'Allister, Grier (born at Brack, near Londonderry) &c. &c. But we must close this list. To enumerate all the officers, under the rank of Colonel, who were of Irish birth or parentage, would fill a column, without any reference to those not less brave, nor less earnest, who fought as private soldiers in the ranks.

Nor was the prowess of the Irishmen, and the national aid they afforded to America exhibited only upon land. The ocean and our inland seas give testimony of this. The first naval rupture made in the name of the United States was that of the British storeship, Marquisite, in Machias Bay, 1775. This bold attempt was made and effected by five brothers, the sons of Maurice O'Brien, of Cork, who then resided at Machias.

John Berry, a native of Tumcumbane, county Wexford, Ireland, was the first American Commodore. Under him were trained those ornamentals of the American Navy, Murray, Dale, Decatur and Stewart, all of whom became Commodores in their time. Matthew Pearce, an Irishman, distinguished under Paul Jones in the Bon Homme Richards; Porter was also an Irishman, distinguishing himself on board of other ships in the Navy. There were several other Irish Officers of minor grades, who afterwards rose to independent commands.

In 1774 Rev. Dr. Carroll, and Charles Carroll, were sent with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Chase, on an embassy to Canada, which had the effect of securing the neutrality of the French Canadian population.

In 1780, when the American Army, but half fed, unpaid, and ill clothed, 93 Philadelphia merchants contributed by subscription the sums necessary to revive the credit of the nation. Of these 20 were Irish, and the descendants of Irish, and the subscriptions of these 20 amounted to \$442,500.

That the services of Catholics were known and recognized at that period, it will be enough for us to give an extract from the address which they, as a distinct body presented to Washington after he was appointed first President of the United States, they said:

"This prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to us on another account, because, whilst our country preserves her freedom and independence, we shall have a well-founded title to claim from her justice, the equal rights of citizenship as the price of our blood spilt under your eye, and of our common exertions in her defense under your auspicious conduct; a right rendered dear to us by the remembrance of former hardships."

To this, Washington, in his reply said: "As mankind becomes more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality; and I presume that you fellow-citizens, will not forget the patriotic part you took in the accomplishment of their revolution and the establishment of the government, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed."

Our limits will not permit us to pursue the catalogue further, and we must there-

fore pass over the brilliant services rendered, but poor as I am the King of ed our country by Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen in both the wars of 1812-13—and our recent war with Mexico. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was a man of Irish descent; Thomas Lynch, was co. Enough has been given to show that the son of an Irishman, Mr. M'Keon was our country is deeply indebted to this gallant Pennsylvanian, and President of Congress, Edward Ridgely, brother of John before named, was also a signer, and afterwards Governor of South Carolina.

Was General Jackson the worse Amer-

ican citizen because his father was born in Ireland? Is Gen. Shields, the mangled hero of Cero Gordo, and the now brilliant Senator, less an American because he was born on the wrong side of the Atlantic?—He has baptised his devotion to his adopted country, with his blood, and yet this band of proscriptives would consign him to a life of degradation. The people must awake from their slumbers, and rebuke these Know Nothing enemies of American liberty. Their conduct marks them as a secret band of conspirators, and if allowed to accomplish their fiendish purposes, will sap the foundation of public liberty by striking a death blow at religious toleration.

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The Coroner refused to permit me or

my counsel to cross examine upon the case, I respectfully decline to make any statement of the particulars of the case; but I do most solemnly declare, that whatever I did at the unfortunate and melancholy occurrence which has placed me now before you, I did it in self-defence, against a most sudden, violent and unexpected personal attack upon me by the deceased."

The Coroner then fully committed Gra-

ham for murder, and refused all applic